

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

All the principal clerks of the Indian Bureau have been removed, with a view to starting fresh.

"Chester," in the Petersburg News, praises Judge Christian, of the Court of Appeals, for the brevity of his decisions.

Gov. Letcher is looming up as a senatorial candidate, but so far public sentiment seems to be settling down to a contest between Goode and Johnston.

A. C. Barron, pastor of the Baptist Church at Lexington, Va., has accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Culpeper, C. H., and will soon remove to that place.

The total number of hogs slaughtered since the 1st of November, at Cincinnati, has been 122,915. What a fine time the little ones must have had trying scraps.

Senator Key, of Tennessee, successor to Senator Johnson, has reached Washington. He was escorted to the depot, at his home, by a large crowd of enthusiastic citizens.

Short sermons, short speeches, short messages, and short newspaper articles are all the rage. "Lengthened sweetness, long drawn out," is no longer popular.

The coroner's jury at Victoria, V. I., ascribes the loss of the Pacific to her unseaworthiness and to gross negligence on both ships. The loss of life was greatly increased by lack of discipline and of boats.

A crooked woodchuck has been discovered in Chicago. One Peril, of that city, having been indicted for having ten barrels of unstamped whiskey in his possession, proved that a pet woodchuck had scratched the stamps off, and he was discharged. But the woodchuck has not yet been arrested.

Gov. Kemper's Message will be very long—some nine or ten columns of the Gazette. Half as long would have been good, one-quarter better, and one-eighth best. The day for long documents is past. People have not got time to read so much, at one time, and then every body now-a-days knows something.

Ex-Gov. James E. English, who has been appointed the successor of the late Senator Ferry, has served as Governor of Connecticut for three terms, and for two terms as Representative in Congress from the Second Connecticut district. The appointment gives very general satisfaction in Connecticut, and has been well received by both Republicans and Democrats.

## Curious Civic Custom.

On a recent Saturday the very quaint ceremony known as "counting the horse-shoes," an ancient civic custom, which, from "time immemorial," has been annually observed in London, was performed at the Guildhall. Mr. Hawkins, from the office of the Queen's Remembrancer, attended, and read a warrant calling upon the Corporation to appoint attorneys to account on behalf of the late sheriffs of London and Middlesex for rent services due to crown in respect of certain waste lands in the County of Salop, and of a tenement called "The Forge," in the parish of St. Clement Danes, Strand.

After the warrants were read the Secondary, Mr. de Jersey, attended by Mr. N. son, the City Solicitor, and Mr. Elliot, the retiring Under Sheriff, requested that the documents be "filed and recorded," and this was done. Up on this, proclamation was made calling upon the tenants and occupiers of the piece of ground in question to "come forth and do your service." In response to this invitation the City Solicitor stepped forward and went through the operation of cutting "one fagot with a hatchet, and another with a billhook," handing the pieces to the Queen's Remembrancer. After this the tenants and occupiers of the "Forge" were called by proclamation to come forth in like manner, and to do their service; but their service in this instance was a still more curious description than that which preceded it. It consisted of the counting of six horse-shoes and of sixty-one horse nails, which were handed over by the City Solicitor to the Queen's Remembrancer, who replied "Good number," and with this the proceedings were brought to a conclusion.

## The St. Asaph Street Depot.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: I see by the Gazette of yesterday that we are soon to have three depots established for the use of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad: one at the junction, near the poor's house; another at the corner of Cameron and Fayette streets, by which the company will save seven hundred dollars a month; and the third at King and St. Asaph streets, under such conditions as the member from the Third Ward may deem sufficient. Before these schemes are all carried out, it might be well to read the following act of the Legislature, approved January 15th, 1875.

"I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That section twenty-four of chapter fifty-six of the Code of eighteen hundred and seventy-three be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"No company shall cross or occupy with its works the streets or alleys, public or private, of any city or town, without the assent of the corporate authorities thereof, unless such assent be dispensed with by special provision of law; and in case any lot or lots along the line of such streets or alleys, shall, by such occupation or crossing be impaired in value, such company shall, before crossing or occupying such streets or alleys, make compensation therefor to the owner of the same, said compensation to be ascertained in the manner provided by law for the assessment of land damages."

It occurs to the writer that petitions to Council will not raise much more the above act is complied with. An agitation of the subject, however, may open the eyes of property-holders as to their rights.

HORSES AND MULES KILLED.—The Culpeper Observer says three fine young horses and two mules belonging to Mr. S. S. Bradford, were killed at "Hall's Crossing," on Tuesday night last, by a material train on the Virginia Midland Railroad. They were purchased several hundred yards back the track by the train, and coming to a halt, they suddenly stopped, when the horses were killed and two mules crippled.

SITUATIONS as in demand we should judge in Baltimore as well as elsewhere, from the following taken from the Sun of that city:

"A SITUATION WANTED.—By one who is not a word more than a 'Christian name.' I want you upon every occasion when we meet in public to say: 'Hailon, Bev. is that you? How are you, old fellow? I want you to slap me on the shoulder and talk with me confidentially. If you will always treat me like that when we meet I will ask no more."

The police propose to make an effort to purify Chicago from the thieves and gamblers who infest that city.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The Inter ocean Ship Canal Commission have made a report in favor of the Nicaragua Lake route.

The French Assembly yesterday adopted the clause of the Electoral bill providing for voting by arondissement.

The signal office reported a wind velocity of one hundred and fifty-six miles per hour on Mt. Washington, N. H., yesterday afternoon.

Wm. Kildees, aged eight years, died in Philadelphia of hydrophobia on Sunday, after terrible sufferings. He was bitten on the 6th instant.

Mr. E. S. Tobey, to whom was tendered the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has declined. It is not known to whom the office will be next offered.

The Postoffice Department gives notice that the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Japan will be reduced from fifteen to twelve cents on the 1st of January.

A great throng yesterday visited the State House in Boston to view the remains of Vice President Wilson. A memorial discourse was delivered in the hall in which he began his public life. The body was then sent to Natick for burial.

By the burning of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company's factories at Malden, Mass., yesterday, eight hundred employees are thrown out of work, and the loss to the property is \$300,000; insurance \$150,000.

Frank Williams and Charles Smith yesterday pleaded guilty of repeating at the late election in Chicago, and were sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars each and to be imprisoned for one year.

Charles Atkinson, colored, aged twenty, was taken by citizens from jail at Franklin, La., on Saturday, and hanged to a tree in front of the court house, for committing an outrage upon a white child five years of age.

Ex-Governors Hawley, of Connecticut, and Bigler, of Pennsylvania, addressed the centennial committee of the New York banks, boards of underwriters, &c., yesterday, showing that \$1,500,000 were yet necessary to the opening of the centennial exhibition next year.

A duel occurred yesterday noon near the town of Eigemoor, D.L., between Mr. R. W. Baylor, of Norfolk, Va., and Col. F. Kegan, formerly of the United States army. Baylor received a slight flesh wound. The seconds then interferred and prevented further bloodshed.

ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Mr. Thomson Rowe, of Fredericksburg, who is on a visit to relatives in Illinois, had a narrow and thrilling escape from drowning early the present month.

Mr. R. in company with three ladies at the time, was overtaken whilst in a carriage, by one of the tornadoes so frequent of late in the West, followed by one of those sudden and heavy falls of rain. In attempting to cross what had been a small stream a short time previously, in the vicinity of Lacon, Ill., they found it was past fording, but retreat was then too late. The horses broke the double tree of the carriage pole, and got away; meanwhile the water was rising and the carriage threatened with being overturned by the freshly acquired power and impetus of the water. Mr. R. succeeded in getting two of the ladies out of the carriage on its top, and they after fearful struggles and narrow escapes, got on one of the shores. The young ladies' mother, Mrs. Christopher Broadbent, and Mr. Rowe were left in the carriage—the stream rapidly rising, and the young ladies frantically calling on him to save their mother. After great effort Mrs. B. was gotten out of the carriage, seized by Mr. Rowe, in his left arm, and after the most superhuman effort—swimming with the aid of his right arm—and thrilling escapes from being swept down the stream, reached the opposite side of the stream, from that occupied by the young ladies, Mrs. Broadbent's daughters. Aid came to the rescue of the party soon after, and they reached the house of Mrs. B. some ten miles off. Mr. R. lost his valise and the things got many valuables, but all were thankful for their escape from the raging waters that had nearly engulfed each member of the party whilst struggling to make the shore.

Fredericksburg.

DECISION OF THE UNION PACIFIC CLAIM.—The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday decided the long-pending case of the Union Pacific railroad against the government in favor of the company. The case was an appeal by the United States from the Court of Claims, in which the company, conceding the right of the government to retain one-half of the compensation due by it for transportation, and to apply the same to reimburse the government for interest paid by it on the bonds issued to the company to aid in the construction of the road, sought to establish its right to the other moiety. On the other hand, the United States having paid interest on these bonds in excess of the sum credited to the company for services rendered, insisted on the right to withhold payment altogether. The Court of Claims had decided the case in favor of the company, and the supreme tribunal now sustains that decision unanimously.

STANDS BY HIS RECORD.—Hon. Benj. G. Harris, of Maryland, a Democratic member of Congress during the war, is an applicant for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next House of Representatives. He says he doesn't want the office so much for the honor, as because he is poor and needs the emoluments. In a circular letter addressed to each member of the incoming Congress, he says he felt it his duty "to vote against every bill for the raising of forces and every bill for the appropriation of money to carry on the war, and had the glory of receiving the censure of the Radicals of the House for uttering in a speech the following prayer: 'God Almighty grant you may never subjugate the South.' He adds: 'My greatest regret is, God did not grant my prayer.'"

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—It is reported that several well-known nautical men of New York have determined to make an expedition to the Arctic regions early next spring in search of the records hidden by Sir John Franklin. A vessel has been chartered and the services of the well known Esquimaux "Joe" secured. The expedition will be under the lead of Captain B. S. Osborn, and only practical navigators will be allowed to join, each of whom is to pay his own expenses.

TAKING HIM AT HIS WORD.—The Charlottesville Chronicle after copying Butler's letter to Sevier about not having bought a gold mine in Spotsylvania, in which he says, "Never believe anything you see about me in the newspapers," responds: "We see the above in all the newspapers, and therefore don't believe it."

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Thursday night last the new barn of Major Erasmus Taylor, of Orange county, together with two hundred barrels of corn and the machinery of his mill, was destroyed by fire. It was caused by the timbers which supported the engine becoming ignited. Loss about \$3,000; insurance \$1,000.—Fredericksburg News.

## "Some Considerations for Virginians" Considered.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

We are among the number of those who cordially welcome to Virginia, and to the South, emigrants who come among us to assist in developing our resources, and at the same time to better their own condition. For we take it for granted that all such settlers have the latter sensible object in view, and do not join us solely, in what Mr. Micawber would depict, as a "burst" of love and confidence. But while we thus greet them warmly, we will be pardoned for expressing the wish that they would bring along with them all of their natural good sense, and some of their modesty. We are pained to have to say that it does occur to us that the communication of a "Plain Farmer," in the Gazette of the 27th inst., is slightly wanting in those particulars.

In opening, we hardly think he does justice to the people of the North if he means to tell us that in all their communities offense seeking is as "disreputable" as in the one in which he is "educated." For if this be so, as we have never heard that there, all political processes are reversed, and the offices seek the men, then it logically follows that their office holders, in general, must be, more or less, "disreputable." We are unwilling to think so of the many good men from the North who sit in the National Congress, who through their Legislatures, and administer justice in their Courts. But let this pass. He then writes, that having settled within the inviting border of Virginia before the war, that event compelled him to choose between "taking up arms against the government founded by Washington, Jefferson, &c., &c., and fleeing from the home he had adopted." He does not explain quite satisfactorily, however, why the war forced him to flee into the United States army, and made him fight during the four long years of that "unfortunate conflict" against his former neighbors and friends.

Since the war he has "ever abstained in his intercourse with native Virginians from any expressions calculated to arouse the prejudices, &c., &c." This is certainly commendable, but in the article before us he has so strictly adhered to the conciliatory course he has mapped out for himself? Let us see. Is it peculiarly gratifying to Virginians to be told in the face of a sentence that they have around them "the dead weights of intolerance, intolerance, silly pride, foolish prejudices and unwise legislation." So much for the general charges; now as to the truth of them in general and particular.

We hold that it is unquestionably not true that the prostrate condition of Virginia and of the South is due to the "intolerance, intolerance, silly pride, prejudices and unwise legislation" of their people. That condition is immediately due to the unprecedented destruction of capital wrought by the war, in which our "Plain Farmer" did his full share, as he tells us, "letting up only during his temporary seclusion 'in five different prisons in the South.' Since the war, from the want of the capital so destroyed, and not from want of energy or industry has prosperity departed from the South for a time only, as we hope. The recuperative energy of the South, on the contrary, has been a marvel to the nations of the earth, the crops of many of the States being almost equal to the antebellum period, and this too, when their whole system of labor was destroyed by a cut of the sword. As far as agriculture is concerned the products of this State, at this very moment, are as good as new, and hardly pay the cost of production. How would it be if they were increased fifty or a hundredfold? From a "Plain Farmer" let us have a plain answer, but let it be plain sense.

We agree with your correspondent that Virginia wants "miners and manufacturers to dig out her great mineral treasures and prepare them for market. She wants skilled artisans to build machinery, construct her engines, looms and mills, her wagons, mowers, reapers, shovels and all the various implements and tools within her borders, in every department of labor, without being compelled, as she now is, and has been, to buy them from abroad, at a vast and impoverishing outlay of money that should be kept—very dollar of it—at home." Yes, verily, she wants all these; and to-day would have much more of them than she has were it not; first, for the war; and secondly, for Radical legislation since the war, which has made Virginia, the State of the South; nay, the very "government founded by Washington, Jefferson, and their wise companions," the thing that it is. What government can prosper when we see whole communities, great Commonwealths bowed down, like so many nine-pins, as Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, and other States of the South have repeatedly been by the Administration at Washington? What agricultural people can flourish when they have to sell cheap and buy dear, and when, at every effort they make to rise, the paternal tariff that the Radical Republic majority lays upon them presses them again to the earth? Will a large, heartful emigration seek such a stricken land as this, and so governed—unless it were the very flesh and blood of old—can it rise in increased strength from such repeated falls? Once more we call upon the "Plain Farmer" for the plain, sensible answer to our questions; not given, we will feel obliged sorrowfully to relegate him to the cultivation of his fields.

Nor is he more fortunate when he undertakes to cavil at the proslavery, real or assumed, of the Virginians. Every people has its peculiarities. Certainly none have more marked ones than the people of the North. He tells us, with amazing forgetfulness of his own record, that "the authors of all Virginia's woes have been of her own household. All her classes have been too much affected by hereditary intolerance and dependence. There has been too much of that silly heresy—the pride of pedigree and family; too much of the untowardness of tournaments, &c." We undertake to say that a people so afflicted by hereditary intolerance and dependence would hardly have made the mark they did in the late prolonged struggle of arms. As to the other peculiarities mentioned, they are not shared exclusively by our people. With regard to tournaments, we venture to observe that they are as hardy, as manly, as elevating, as "clash bakes," or as the annual games of the "Tavern" of the East, to elaborate accounts of which we are yearly treated by the press of the North.

In conclusion, we would say that touching other people's sorrows should be a delicate operation—treading on them should be carefully avoided. To us benighted individuals it does appear that to come among a people to live, and then to go away and fight them for four years; then to come again, and hastily, to say the least of it, to write down their peculiarities and to disparage their efforts at recuperation, under unparalleled difficulties, is what Mr. Mantlin would have called "a demerit grudge."

Again we say to the people of the North, we will be glad to see you. Come among us, and bring with you all your well known good qualities and habits; your activity, your ingenuity, your energy, your perseverance; not forgetting that little violet—your modesty. H.

JUDGE MONROE.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg News, after alluding to the rumored resignation of Judge Monroe, President of the Court of Appeals, says: Some months ago, when he was in very bad health, he did speak of resigning, but his health is now so good that he no longer entertains the idea, I believe. His retirement would be a very heavy loss to the State, but the moment he finds he cannot do his full duty he will quit the bench.

## Mourning Fabrics and Costumes and their Trimmings.

Mourning costumes afford fewer changes than any other department of dress. New materials are slowly introduced, and are long considered before permitted to take the places of the standard fabrics whose many excellencies have kept them in favor year after year. Henrietta cloth, English bombazine, French cashmere, tannise, Barthelemy and Messerale cloths, black camel's hair, drap de Thierry and lustreless silks, with the cheaper materials, such as serges, empress cloth, merinos and lustreless alpaca, furnish the goods known to the trade as mourning dress fabrics. Henrietta cloth is very properly regarded as one of the leading materials, as it is perhaps more largely used than any other. This ranges in price from \$2 to \$3. In consequence of the popularity of Henrietta cloth, bombazine, at one time the favorite goods for costume, is now, though the best quality of English bombazine is still in the mode. In prices, bombazine runs about the same as the Henrietta cloth. Tannise cloth owes its popularity in part to its cheapness, and may be purchased in fair quality for \$1, and best for \$1.50 per yard. Cashmere always acceptable, is largely patronized and comes in double width at from \$1 to \$3 per yard, according to quality. Black camel's hair cloth is more expensive, ranging in price at from \$3 to \$6 and \$8 per yard.

Drap de Thierry is a comparatively new goods having been introduced last season. It shows a twill, and is heavier than either the bombazine or the Henrietta cloths, and comes at about the same prices. Lustreless silks are generally reserved for second mourning, but when largely covered with erape are admirable in the deeper mourning. For first mourning crpe is the only trimming permitted. As a rule this is put on in wide folds, the wider the handsomer. On widows' costumes the crape often conceals entirely the garments it trims. English crape is the most expensive, costing from \$3 to \$6 and \$8 per yard.

After a widow's outfit, the mourning for other relatives is less exacting in its requirements, and almost any black fabric, if it shows a finish of crape, may be worn without giving offense. In the lighter mourning craped trimmings and fringes are worn; also a new material in the same manner as crape, and resembling it somewhat in texture, though differing in material; in fact, a crape silk, very handsome and very expensive.

Excepting in the early days of the deepest mourning, the black crape ruchings, collars, &c., are superseded by ruches of white crpe lisse, tulle and silk tulle, worn inside the crape collar of the dress, and also inside of the sleeves. This generous use of white about the neck and hands greatly relieves the sombre effect of a mourning costume, and renders it less objectionable in that it is more becoming to the wearer. By and by collars and cuffs of fine linen cambric are allowed, with neckties of the same or some similar material; then come the linen collars and cuffs with their plain black borders, and finally white ones without the black borders.

Dress costumes and cloaks for mourning outfit are fashioned after the same models worn in colors, with the difference that the extreme novelties are left and the less conspicuous modes chosen. For wraps, heavy beaver, chinchilla, drap d'ete and other all-wool cloth cloaks may be used. When crape is not required these are trimmed with any of the black furs; beaver, lynx and black martin are among those in more common use. For deep mourning, wadded silk cloaks, covered with crape, are very popular.

First mourning bonnets are composed entirely of English crape, and may be made in any of the prevailing shapes, excepting in the case of a widow, when a regular bonnet, not a hat, must be chosen. The cottage shape is a suitable one, and also very popular, particularly for widows and middle aged persons. Widows' bonnets show the usual ruching of white tulle or crpe lisse on the inside. Widows' veils are about three yards long and have a hem at the bottom from one-third to one-half a yard deep. These veils at first are worn over the face, and retained in place on the bonnet by pinning on either side with jet pins. Later they may be thrown back or arranged so as to fall at the left side. In both cases a shorter veil is worn over the face, for a protection. The strings are either of crape or of lustreless ribbon. In second mourning, hats are worn with propriety if preferred to bonnets, and are made of silk, with trimmings of crape and silk flowers. Jet is sparingly introduced in flowers but is no longer a regular mourning ornament.

Widows caps are made either of white crpe lisse, white crpe, or white tulle. Sometimes these are formed by simple squares of the material tied back with black ribbons or wide strings of the same; again they are made with crown and tabs. Among other styles recommended are the Fanchon and the Marie Stuart shapes.

Mourning dresses for misses should be self-trimmed as crpe, even in small quantities, is suitable. Black and white are also freely used in costumes for youthful mourners. Little children, when compelled to wear black at all, have it introduced in the trimmings to simplify white dresses, as, for instance, a white dress worn with a black ribbon sash, black hair ribbons, and black shoes and stockings.

All jewelry is discarded in the deepest mourning, the only ornaments fitting being considered those made of Whitby jet and bogwood.

## MARRIED.

In Baltimore, on the 23d instant, at the Cathedral, by Rev. Father Curtis, GEO. H. PAYNE to IMogene A. B. BERRY, both of that city.

On the 26th of October, 1875, at Kelvin Grove, Westmoreland county, Va., the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John B. Newton, M. EDWARD GILSON, NEWTON, to Miss LUCY YATES TYLER, youngest daughter of the late Dr. W. H. Tyler.

On the 25th instant, at the Methodist Church, Fredericksburg, by Rev. R. S. Hough, Mr. ANDREW B. ADAMS and Miss LUCY L. HARDY, all of Fredericksburg.

## DIED.

November 27th, at his residence, in Fairfax county, Col. GEO. H. TIERHART, in the 70th year of his age.—(Washington, Philadelphia and New York papers please copy.)

RINTORI TASSEL FRINGE and MARRA-BO TRIMMINGS, in all the desirable shades, at FERGUSON & BROS., 36 King street.

DRIED CHERRIES and Peeled Peaches for sale by J. C. & E. MILBURN.

RECEIVED THIS DAY a fresh supply of Currants, Raisins, Apple Butter and Mince at J. C. & E. MILBURN.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW BUCK-WHEAT received to day by J. C. & E. MILBURN.

TEN-YEAR BAKER'S RYE WHISKY is the best and purest For sale by GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

FRESH OATMEAL, loose and in packages, just received by G. W. RAMSAY, Corner King and St. Asaph sts.

RAISINS, Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel for sale by GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

100 BUSHELS PRIME TIMOTHY SEED. THOS. PERRY, 17 King street.

MANIOCA, for Pudding, Jelly, Blanc Mange, &c., for sale by GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

MIXED PICKLES for sale by GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

## LETTER FROM LOUDON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LEISBURG, VA., Nov. 29, 1875.—I did not say "Jefferson district, in Loudon county, had less watered land than Lovettville," but less waste land. That portion of the county is probably better watered than any other similar quantity of land in the State. Goose creek and Catoctin, the former running southeast and the latter northeast, interlock in the western part of the district, and the latter receives its waters from the Short Hill, and from the Catoctin Mountain, and from the dividing ridge between them. Mt. Gilead district, upon which the Leesburg and Sulcker Gap Turnpike is located. There is but little flat land; it is generally slightly rolling, and more uniform in its quality than any other district of the county.

The valley at the foot of the Blue Ridge is eminently suited to fruits, being in what is called the "temperate region;" it is about 600 to 700 feet above tide, and 350 feet above the Shenandoah valley.

I meant to say that at Waterford there were Friends; the type made it friends.

I meant also to say that there were Friends in Mt. Gilead District, not at Mt. Gilead. I want to be particular in these matters.

The following table shows the value of lands at sundry times back to the census of 1850:

Date.	Acres.	Valuation.	Per acre.
1875 assessed—	320,245	\$9,023,092	\$28.18
1870 assessed—	321,274	10,189,966	31.82
1860 assessed—	321,075	12,002,435	37.39
1850 under ass't.			

Of 1850, 322,257, 10,105,547, 31.36  
1850 census—294,478, 8,344,377, 28.34  
Of course the census returns as to number of acres is not correct, but only shows the estimate put upon the lands by farmers, whom they saw assessed; on their lands are estimated by practical farmers lower than they were in 1850, when gold was at par, and reducing this value by gold at 115, the assessed gold value of lands would be \$24.29 per acre, or 144 per cent. lower than in 1850.

I presume no one, not compelled to sell, would take anything like the assessed value, and in fact in many cases lands have been sold at a good deal above this valuation.

We have up to today (the 29th) excellent farmers' and millers' weather—dry weather enough to gather the corn and rain enough to soak the ground and fill the springs that early in the season were very low.

We have had no snow that has been perceptible on the ground, and scarcely a flurry of it.

Our Board of Supervisors will meet next Monday to consider matters of interest to the county.

The most increase of prisoners in the jail would seem to call for some other punishment than board and lodging at the public expense during the severity of winter, when the prisoners might otherwise be pinched for food. It strikes me that the county jail should be made a work house for petty larceny and other small fry criminals.

There are nine prisoners in jail, confined in two rooms, and civil rights are fully recognized there, it being necessary to confine the nine whites and blacks in these two apartments, because a crazy man occupies one half of the jail, and has been there for months.

Only four out of the nine have been convicted; the others are awaiting trial for horse stealing, rape, attempt at rape, theft, assault with intent to kill, &c.

The convictions are for unlawful shooting which resulted in death, attempt to rob, and theft.

Whipping is regarded as against public sentiment, and it seems that labor in public institutions is regarded as against the rights of respectable citizens to earn their own living, so that what to do is a question of considerable difficulty.

I presume hanging is hardly allowable; tread mill exercise might be advisable, or doing such works on roads as would not be done in the ordinary course of road working.

In many matters all are agreed, that the present system is oppressive to tax payers, and bears very lightly on criminals.

ALBION.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Nov. 30.—Wheat is active and finer for best grades at an advance; offerings of 102 bushels, with sales of strictly prime white at 138, and red at 115, 120 and 125 for medium quality to good, and 138, 136, 139 and 140 for prime to choice. Corn is in moderate receipt, with sales of old white at 72, and new at 60 new mixed at 56, 57 and 58, and new yellow at 57. Rye is in light receipt, with sales at 79. Oats are in better demand, with sales at 50. Other articles unchanged.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 30.  
In port—Steamers 655, Moon 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Steamer Harbinger, Nanjemoy, to F. A. Reed.  
Schr. H. E. Giles, Washington, to John P. Agnew.  
Schr. Beta, Nellore and Brecon, for Georgetown.

Steamship E. C. Knight, New York, by P. B. Hood.  
Steamship New York, Philadelphia, by F. A. Reed.

Steamer John W. Thompson, Currituck, by F. A. Reed.  
Schr. John Shuman, Georgetown, by Wm. A. Smoot.

Schr. Forward, Havre de Grace, by W. A. Smoot.  
Schr. Sunlight, Boston, by Hampshire and Baltimore Co. Co.

Schr. Hattie E. Giles, Norfolk, by J. P. Agnew.  
Schr. Henry J. May, Henry Parker and John Wilson, from Georgetown.

MEMORANDA.  
Schr. Elizabeth S. Lee, hence, at B. & O. 27th.  
Schr. E. & L. Marts, hence for Norwich, at New London 27th.

Schr. Jonathan May, hence for Boston, at Vineyard Haven 29th.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Arrived—Boats J. H. Suckney, C. Clifton and T. Farron, to American Coal Co.  
Departed—Boats Nora & Willie, Rechabites, J. P. Moore and M. Kersy.

FANCY BASKETS—A general assortment